BIRICH, T.V., prof.; GORDON, M.B.; KANTOR, D.V., dotsent

Cataract extraction at low temperatures. Vestn. oftal. 76 no.4: 59-62 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Klinika glaznykh bolezney Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VAMOS, Endre, dr.; KANTOR, E.(Frau); (Veszprem,Wartha Vince u.2-6)

Modified content analysis of lubricating oils. Acta chimica Hung 31 no.1-3:257-265. '62.

1. Ungarisches Erdol- und Erdgas Forschungsinstitut.

HUNGARY

SCHRADI, Antal, Dr., CZECZLY, Istvan, Dr., and KANTOR, Erzsebet, Dr., Tuberculosis Clinic at the University for Medical Sciences (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Tbc. Klinika) in Debrecen (Acting Director: PONGOR, Ferenc, Dr.).

"Experience in the Treatment of Patients Suffering from Tuberculosis-Asthma by Histaglobine"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 27, 3 Jul 1966, pp 1267-1270.

Abstract: Twenty-two cases, including two suffering from asthma, 18 from tuberculosis-asthma, 1 from migraine, and 1 from drug urticaria, were treated with Histaglobine, a histaglobuline complex antigen providing active antihistaminic immunization. In only six cases was there any evidence of improvement. The causes for the low response, contradicting some other reports published in the literature, were discussed. 50 references, including 10 German, 6 Hungarian, and 34 Western.

1/1

SARMAI,E.; HORANYI,J.; ERDELYI,M.; KANTOR,E.

Significance of preoperative irradiation in the treatment of breast cancer. Orv. hetil. 105 no 13:618-620; 29 Mr'64.

BOLOAR, D.; TOTH, E.; HORANYI, J.; ERDELYI, M.; KANTOR, E.

Breast cancer and radiation therapy. Orv. hetil. 105 no.35: 1669-1670 Ag 30 '64.

HORANYI, Janos, dr.; ERDELYI, Mihaly, dr.; KANTOR, Elemer, dr.

Contributions to the modern treatment of breast cancer. Orv. hetil. 104 no.50:2457-2461 29 D '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Sebeszeti Klinika.

JAKAB, Tivadar, dr.; GULYAS, Janos, dr.; KANTOR, Elemer, dr.; STEFANICS, Janos, dr.

Treatment of respiratory insufficiency by tracheotomy. Orv. hetil. 103 no.34:1604-1607 26 Ag '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Sebeszeti Klinika.
(RESPIRATORY SYSTEM dis) (TRACHEA surg)

FARKAS, Istvan, dr.; DUBECZ, Sandor, dr.; KANTOR, Elemer, dr.

Neurinoma in the stomach. Magy. onkol. 7 no. 2:102-106 Je '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinika.
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS) (NEURILEMOMA)

SAVEL'YEV, V.A.; NARST, A.L.; SHARNOPOL'SKIY, A.I.; KANTOR, E.I.

The MGK magnetic gas analyzer for determining high oxygen concentrations. Avtom.i prib. no.3:69-71 Jl-S '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Lisichanskiy filial Opytno-konstruktorskogo byuro avtomatiki.

(Gases--Analysis)

SZILAGYI Janos, dr.; DELI, Laszlo, dr.; OSVATH, Sandor, dr.; KANTOR, Erzsebet, dr.; SIMAY, Attila, dr.

Pathophysiology and clinical picture of chronic cardiorespiratory insufficiency. Orv. hetil. 106 no.20:921-925 16 My'65.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Tbc Klinika (mb. igazgato: Pongor, Ferenc, dr.) ; II. Belgyogyaszati Klinika (igazgato: Petranyi, Gyula, dr.), Rtg. Klinika (mb. igazgato: Jona, Gabor, dr.).

KANTOR, F., inzhener.

Calculating the heat consumption of the steaming apparatus in rapid grain conditioning. Muk.-elev.prom.22 no.12:21-22 D '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Moevinzavod No.1.
(Grain milling)

GORBOVITSKIY, Ye. B.; KANTOR, F. M.

Bed-scales. Urologiia no.6:67-68 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. M. G. Anan'yev)

(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)
(KIDNEYS, ARTIFICIAL—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

KANTOR, F.M.

High-speed flexible shafts for medical apparatus. Med. promyshl. SSSR 17 no.8:21-24 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.

KANTOR, F.M.; KOGAN-VOL'MAN, G.I.

Research on high-speed flexible shafts. Med. prom. 17 no.9: 40-43 S'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov i Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

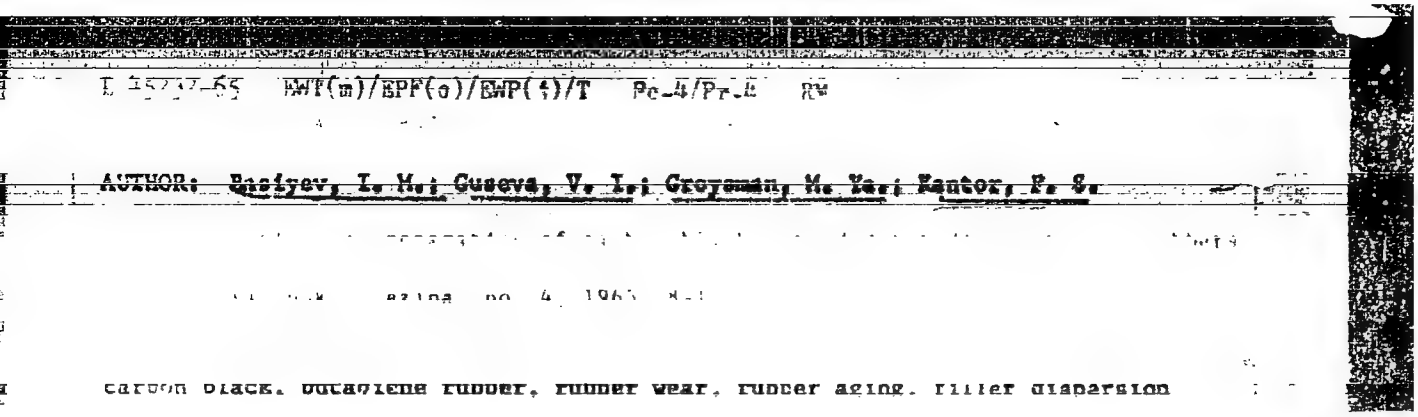
KOGAN-VOL'MAN, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KANTOR, F.M.

Experimental determination of bending rigidity of a flexible wire shaft. Avt. prom. 29 no.11:23-24 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

KOGAN-VOL'MAN, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KANTOR, F.M., inzh.

Friction losses in the flexible shaft of a high-speed drive for a power tool. Stroi. dor. mash. 9 no.12:24-26 D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)



L 15717-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

AUTHOR: Bashtyev, I. M.; Guseva, V. I.; Greyzman, M. Ya.; Kantor, P. S.

[illegible] aging no. 4, 1965, 8-1

carbon black, butadiene rubber, rubber wear, rubber aging, filler dispersion

ABSTRACT: Experimental data are presented pertaining to the development of a technological process for the preparation of carbon black-extended butadiene- [illegible] by means of a continuous pilot assembly including a disperser for [illegible] starting material [illegible] black types KhAF, AySAF, [illegible] was studied [illegible] tionated rosin. A satisfactory distribution of carbon black was achieved [illegible]. Thus, the intro[illegible]

latex insures a better distribution than in the case of dry mixing. The rubber

KANTOR, G.

Organizing new sections in the Tel'man Shoe Factory in Minsk.
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.1:39 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Minsk--Shoe manufacture)

KANTOR, G.P.; MINTS, M.B.

Materials for manufacturing angle of shift limiters for the movalbe part of electric instruments. Priborostroenie no.11:32 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric instruments)

KANTOR, I.

Preparing the plan for poultry farming on collective farms. p. 23. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 3, Feb. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

KANTOR, I.

KANTOR, I. **Evaluating poultry stock at the exhibition.** p. 29.

Vol. 11, no. 18, Sept. 1956
MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG
AGRICULTURE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KANTOR, I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

The origin of the electric boat. Mor. i rech.flot 14 no.8:32 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Electric boats)

KANTOR, Istvan, dr.

More eggs on the basis of less forage. Elet tud 17 no.23:728-730 10 Je '62.

1. Foldmuvelesugyi Minisszterium osztalyvezetoje, Budapest.

KANTOR, Istvan

Egg and chicken factories. Mezogazd techn 1 no.5:28-29 '61.

KANTOR, Istvan

Paradise of poultry farmers. Mezogazd techn 3 no. 10 '63.

GORINOV, A.V., prof.; KANTOR, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; TURBIN, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Ways to develop the methods for railroad design and planning based on the use of electronic digital computers. Trudy MIIT no.181:4-20 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gorinov).

IVCHENKO, Ye.G.; KANTOR, I.I.; KOSAREVA, L.A.; SEVAST'YANOVA, G.V.; EYGENSON, A.S.

Grading crude oils of Bashkiria and Tataria. Trudy BashNII NP no.1:5-19 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Petroleum--Analysis)

SOV/65-59-4-2/14

AUTHORS: Eygenson, A.S., Ivchenko, Ye.G. and Kantor, I.I.

TITLE: Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums from the Bashkirskaya ASSR (K vyboru skhem pererabotki vysokosernistykh neftey Bashkirskoy ASSR)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4, pp 7-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The extraction of petroleums with a high sulphur content is to be increased during 1959 to 1965 and will, in 1965, be 6 to 7 times greater than in 1958. It is foreseen that the content of diesel fuels in the petroleum (containing up to 1% sulphur) will fall from 19% in 1958 to 8% in 1965. The sulphur content of the fractions boiling at different temperatures, and of goudron, is given and also listed in Table 1. Thus, the sulphur content in gasoline and kerosene-gas-oil fractions exceeds the permissible limits as specified by GOST. The vacuum gas-oil can either be subjected to cracking and subsequent hydro-desulphurisation of the gasoline and light gas-oil, or preliminary hydro-desulphurisation of the crude can be carried out which makes it possible to

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Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums from the Bashkirsk

obtain low sulphur-content products. Relevant experiments were carried out by VNII NP and results published by A.V.Agafonov et al in the article "Catalytic Cracking of Crudes and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil obtained from Arlansk Petroleum" (pp 25-31 of this same issue). Hydro-purification reduced considerably the sulphur- and nitrogen-content as well as the viscosity and specific weight of the gas-oil. Results obtained during catalytic cracking processes indicate that the yield of light fractions during the processing of the hydro-purified crudes increases by 7 to 8%; the amount of coke formation decreases to a considerable extent. The quality of the desulphurised crudes is considerably improved. The heavy gas-oil contains about 0.4% sulphur and can be used as a component for low sulphur content fuels. Very satisfactory results were obtained during the coking of high sulphur-content goudron; these experiments were carried out by A.F.Krasyukov and make it possible to

Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums from the Bashkirsk

obtain high yields of light fractions. The gasoline and gas-oil distillates contain 1.13% and 2.7% sulphur respectively. The hydro-desulphurised gasoline contains up to 0.015% sulphur, has an octane number of 44 and an iodine number of less than 1; it can be used alone or in mixtures with fractions obtained during direct distillation as raw materials for catalytic reforming processes. The hydro-purified light gas-oil fraction (between 200 and 350°C) contains up to 0.2% sulphur, has an iodine number of 4 to 6 and its cetane number is 42 to 44. The heavy gas-oil can be used as solvent for goudron and as a fuel component. Comparative costs of gasolines obtained by these processes and by fractional distillation are given in Table 2. High-quality petroleum products can be obtained by processing petroleums with a high content of sulphur and tars. Three different methods of processing high sulphur-content petroleums were investigated: 1) low degree of conversion (35% yield of light fractions); 2) medium degree of

Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums from the Bashkirsk [illegible]

conversion (57% yield of light fractions) and 3) high degree of conversion (66% of light fractions). By using the last method fractions boiling at 85, 85 to 120, 120 to 180, 180 to 240, 240 to 350 and 350 to 450°C have been obtained. The gasoline fractions boiling at 85 to 120°C and 120 to 180°C are catalytically reformed. The 180 to 240°C fraction is subjected to hydro-purification, and the purified component of kerosine mixed with the unpurified 120 to 180°C fraction, for obtaining industrial kerosine. Comparative data of these three basic methods are given in Table 3. In each case the octane number of the gasoline was >72 and the sulphur content of the diesel fuel 1%. The most satisfactory results for high quality motor fuels and raw materials for the petrochemical industry are obtained when using method Nr 3. There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

SOV/65-59-4-4/14

AUTHORS: Agafonov, A.V., Abayeva, B.T., Andreyeva, A.S., Eygenson, A.S., Kantor, I.I. and Ivchenko, Ye.G.

TITLE: Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan. Petroleum (Kataliticheskiy kreking iskhodnogo i gidroochishchennogo vakuumnogo gazoylya arlanskoy nefti)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4, pp 18-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Vacuum gas-oil from Arlan. petroleum contains 3.2% sulphur compounds, 0.11% nitrogen compounds and 24% tarry substances; these quantities are larger than the corresponding quantities in heavy gas-oil from Tatariya and Bashkiriya petroleums. These components block the active surface of the catalyst during cracking, prevent the access of hydro-carbon molecules and therefore decrease the degree of conversion of the crude material. Considerable amounts of coke are deposited on the catalyst which inhibits secondary reactions and leads to decreased yields and inferior quality end-products. Hydro-purification was carried out on a continuous apparatus in the VNII NP by

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Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan. . Petroleum

N.A.Chepurov and R.N.Yudinson; a stationary aluminium-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst was used at 380°C, a pressure of 50 atm and space velocity of the supplied crude material of 0.7 hour^{-1}. The properties of the starting material and of the hydro-purified vacuum gas-oil are tabulated (table 1). The octane number of the end product was appreciably higher than when using fractional distillation (58.5 as compared to 41.0) and contained considerably less sulphur (0.013 as against 0.17%). The properties of the gas-oil fractions are listed in table 2. Cracking experiments of both the crude and hydro-purified vacuum gas-oil were carried out on a pilot plant with a synthetic bead catalyst at temperatures within the limits of 430 to 520°C, atmospheric pressure and a space velocity of 0.65 to 1.5, calculated on the volume of the catalyst per hour. The ratio of the catalyst to the crude material was constant in all experiments and equalled 5:1 (table 3). Optimum

Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan Petroleum

yields of petrol were obtained at temperatures between 450 and 475°C when the optimum space velocity of the supplied raw material was within the limits of 1.0 to 0.65 hours^{-1}. The hydro-purified vacuum gas-oil could more easily be processed; an optimum yield of light components at the same space velocities was achieved at 50°C. The authors concluded that the presence of a considerable quantity of light fractions boiling up to 350°C (37.6 as against 19.4%) influences the yield of the light components. The optimum yield at this temperature reached 66 to 67% by weight as against 58 to 59%. Results of the cracking experiments indicate (Fig 1) that the hydro-purification of the crude (by separating the tarry substances, metals, sulphur and nitrogen) improves the process conditions and also the yields and properties of the cracking products (compare table 4). The gasoline obtained by this process is less unsaturated, contains more aromatic compounds and has higher octane numbers (80 to 81.5 as compared to

Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan Petroleum

77.7 to 80.7) (Fig 2). A lower content of unsaturated compounds renders the gasoline more stable. Its induction period exceeds 600 minutes. The light catalytic gas-oils, obtained during the cracking of hydro-purified crudes, show improved properties. Their cetane number is 34 to 38 (as against 30 to 33) and they contain 0.21 to 0.38% sulphur (as against 2.6 to 3.3%) (Fig 3). These light gas-oils can be used directly as components of diesel fuels. The heavy catalytic gas-oils (fractions boiling above 350°C) can be used for the production of lubricating oils or re-used as recycles. In both cases 2 to 3% of the tarry (tail) fractions have to be separated. The gaseous hydrocarbons produced by this process are of interest as starting materials for petro-chemical syntheses. The influence of the temperature on the ratio of unsaturated and saturated hydrocarbons in gaseous reaction products, and on the

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Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan: Petroleum

content of unsaturated hydrocarbons in the gas, is shown in a graph (Fig 4). There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 2 English references.

IVCHENKO, Ye.G.; KANTOR, I.I.

High sulfur-bearing crudes of Bashkiria, and treating processes employed. Khim.sera-i azotorg.soed.sod.v neft.i nefteprod. 3:157-165 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

(Bashkiria--Petroleum--Refining)

34886
S/081/62/000/003/064/090
B149/B101

11.0100 (5419, 3019)

AUTHORS: Bygenson, A. S., Ivchenko, Ye. G., Kantor, I. L., Sevast'yanova, G. V.

TITLE: Petroleum of new deposits in the Bashkirskaya ASSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 482, abstract 3M131 (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikh v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh. v. 4" M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 100-102)

TEXT: The result of analyses of petroleum of high sulfur content from different deposits of the Bashkirskaya ASSR shows that this petroleum can be divided into three groups according to the distribution of S among the fractions: (a) Petroleum with a small content of S in the gasoline fractions ($\leq$1%) and a gradually and uniformly increasing content in the kerosene fractions and in the diesel fuel oils. (b) Petroleum with low content of S in the gasoline fractions and with an infrequent increase of its content in the kerosene and diesel oil fractions. (c) Petroleum with considerable S content in the gasoline fractions ($\geq$ 0.5%) and with corresponding

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Petroleum of new ...

increase in the kerosene and diesel oil fractions. It is possible to manufacture fuels which comply with the [illegible](GOST) from the first group of petroleum without any refining. Gasoline fractions of the second group are the only ones not requiring any further refining. Fuels manufactured from the third group all require special refining. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/065/62/000/001/001/002
E075/E135

AUTHOR: Kantor, I.I.

TITLE: A BashNII NP scheme for refining of high sulphur crudes

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.1, 1962, 14-19

TEXT: The AZ coking process was accepted as a basis for the refining of heavy crudes from the north-western parts of the Bashkirskaya ASSR. In this process thermal and catalytic cracking and vacuum distillation are not used due to technical difficulties and unsatisfactory properties of the cracking residues (high sulphur, vanadium and ash content). In the atmospheric part of the proposed scheme fractions with boiling ranges of below 62 °C, 62-85 °C, 85-180 °C, 180-240 °C and 240-360 °C are collected. The atmospheric residue is further processed in the coking block, fractions boiling up to 330-350 °C being collected and mixed with the straight run diesel fuel prior to hydrofining and the fraction boiling above 350 °C used as a

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boiler fuel. The yield of the straight run distillates according to the scheme is 53.9% including 15.90% motor spirit with octane number of 78 (motor method) without tetraethyllead, 33.4% diesel fuels (summer, winter and arctic types with sulphur contents of 0.2-0.6%), 4.25% of liquefied gases, 0.40% solvent and 0.25% benzene. The yield of H_2SO_4 was 4.15% of the refined crude. The boiler fuel with sulphur content lower than 3.5% constituted 34.2% and coke with 5.3% sulphur content and 0.12% vanadium content 5% of the refined crude. Consumption of hydrogen in the process is 0.25% of the refined crude which includes 0.13% of hydrogen produced during catalytic reforming of the 62-85 °C and 85-180 °C fractions. In the scheme the boiler fuel with sulphur content below 1.5% was produced by hydrofining of 50-75% portion of heavy gas oil produced during coking. The hydrofining was carried out at 380-420 °C with a hydrogen consumption of 1.2% of the refined feedstock. The hydrofined gas oil fractions are combined with the tail fractions in proportions giving the required sulphur content of 1.5%. A part of the 240-360 °C cut of the atmospheric distillation is subjected to hydrofinining and then a part of the

A BashNII NP scheme for refining... S/065/62/000/001/001/002
E075/E135

hydrofined material subjected to urea extraction which gives arctic diesel fuel and paraffin wax. The rest of the hydrofined cut is blended with the straight-run material to give summer diesel fuel. A part of 180-240 °C cut is also hydrofined and blended with the remaining part to give winter grade diesel fuel. It is recommended that the construction of the refineries for the high-sulphur Bashkirian crudes should proceed in two stages, the first stage giving lightly refined products with a closed hydrogen cycle and the production of 35% of white oils and 62% of residues. In the second stage additional refining units would be added, increasing the production of white oils to 53.9% and distillate boiler fuel and gas-turbine fuel to 29-34%.
There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: BashNII NP

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S/744/62/000/005/001/003
I060/I260

AUTHOR: Kantor, I.I.

TITLE: Planning of exploitation of oils with a high sulfur content

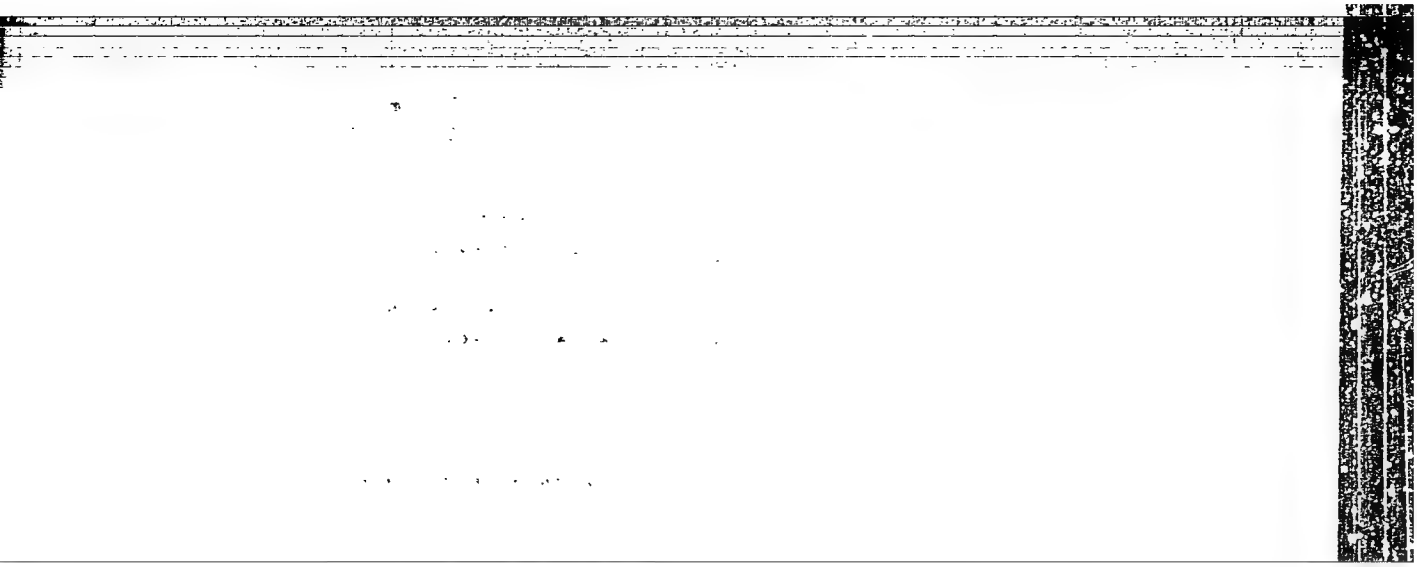
SOURCE: Ufa. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti. Trudy. no. 5. 1962. Sernistyye nefti i produkty ikh pererabotki. 7-22

TEXT: The purpose of this study is to find suitable methods of treatment of oils with a high sulfur content, found in large amounts in North-Western regions of Bashkirskaya ASSR, Tataria, Perm and Kuybyshev regions.

Whilst additional refining of distillation fractions is simple, the problem of desulfurisation of products obtained from distillation of residues is not yet satisfactorily solved. Author rejects the methods of thermal cracking, catalytic cracking and of destructive hydrogenation, advising to concentrate on those of combined atm. coking, catalytic reforming and hydrogenation.

The fractions of heavy gas oil distilled at from 330°C to 480°C are desulfurized by hydrogenation and added to the residue, producing boiler fuels with sulfur content of 1%. There are 1 figure and 7 tables.

Card 1/1



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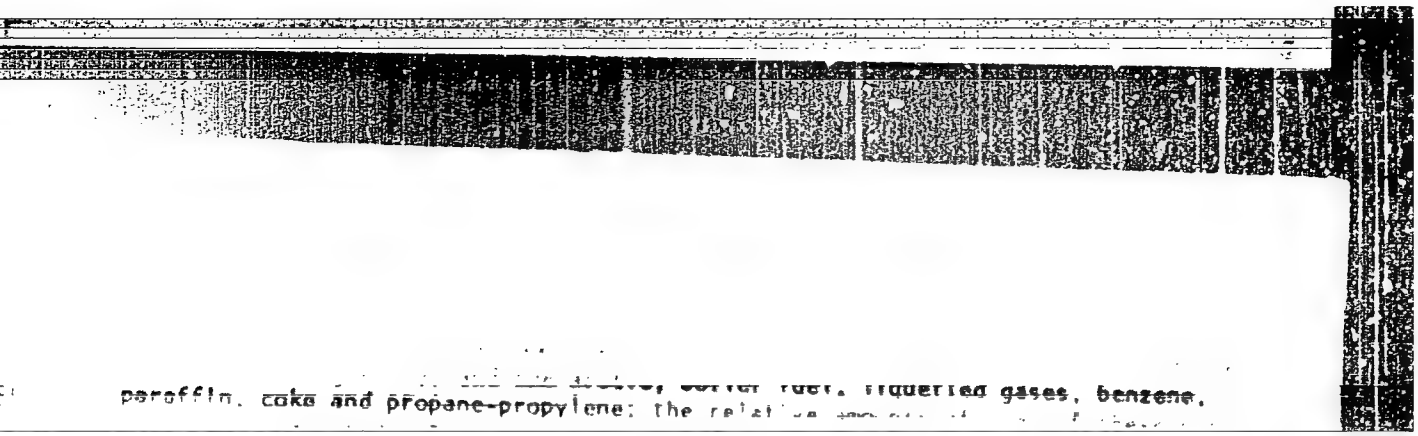
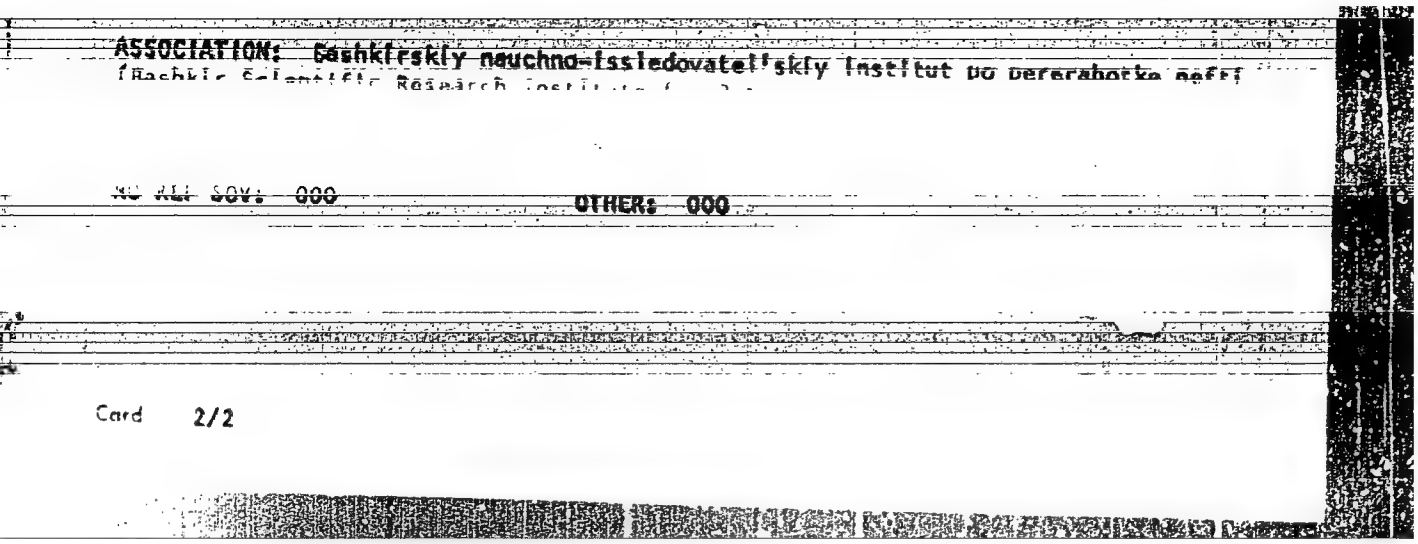


paraffin, coke and propane-propylene; the relat



KANTOR, I.I.

Promising plan for refining sour oils. Trudy Berk NIINP no.5:7-22 '62.
(MIRA 17:10)

KANTOR, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Results of observations of the starting of heavy trains. Trudy RIIZHT no.19:115-124 '55. (MLRA 9:7)
(Railroads--Train load)

KANTOR, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigation of the effect of the calculated speed of movement of freight trains over the ruling gradient on the basic operation indices of railroads using steam traction. Trudy RIIZHT no.19: 125-149 '55. (MIRA 9:7)
(Railroads--Train speed)

KANTOR, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Operational and economic efficiency of railroads having very sloping ruling grades. Trudy RIIKHT no.20:36-59 '56.
(Railroads--Grades)
(MLRA 9:10)

KANTOR, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Changes in railroad planning norms. Transp.stroi. 6 no.10:21-23 O' 56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Railroad engineering)

IOANNISYAN, A.I., prof.; GORINOV, A.V., prof.; AKIMOV, V.I., kand.tekhn. nauk; KANTOR, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KONDRATCHENKO, A.P., kand. tekhn.nauk; SAVCHENKO, I.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; TURBIN, I.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; VLASOV, D.I., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Problems in the planning of railroads with electric and diesel traction] Voprosy proektirovaniia zheleznykh dorog s elektricheskoi i teplovoznoi tiagoi. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 255 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gorinov).
(Railroad engineering)

GORINOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, prof. Prinimali uchastiye: TURBIN, I.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KANTOR, I.I., dotsent, kand. tekhn.nauk; KONDRATCHENKO, A.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVREYSKOV, V.Ye., prof., retsenzent; LEBEDEV, A.I., dotsent, retsenzent; VOZNESENSKIY, G.D., dotsent, retsenzent; ISAKOV, L.M., dotsent, retsenzent; DZHGAMADZE, O.V., dotsent, retsenzent; CHERNYSHEV, G.P., inzh., retsenzent; MYSHKIN, G.N., inzh., retsenzent; ZAYTSEV, I.M., inzh., retsenzent; OZERETSKOVSKIY, V.P., inzh., retsenzent; ZARETSKIY, A.O., inzh., retsenzent; BUGROV, B.A., inzh., retsenzent; KOSTIN, I.I., prof., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Railroad surveying and designing] Izyskaniia i proektirovanie zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia. Vol.1. Izd.4., perer. 1961. 336 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Gorinov). 2. Kafedra "Proyektirovaniye i postroyka zheleznykh dorog" Novosibirskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Yevreyskov, Lebedev, Voznesenskiy, Isakov, Dzhgamadze). 3. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy institut "Gipropromtransstroy" (for Chernyshev, Myshkin, Zaytsev, Ozeretskovskiy, Zaretskiy, Bugrov).

(Railroad engineering)

GORINOV, A.V., prof.; KANTOR, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Instructions for surveying and designing road and railroad bridges over flowing water." Reviewed by A.V.Gorinov, I.I.Kantor. Transp. stroi. 12 no.12:57 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gorinov).
(Bridges)

GORINOV, A.V., prof.; KANTOR, I.I., dots.; KONDRATCHENKO, A.P., dots.; REPREV, A.I., dots.; TURBIN, I.V., dots.; LIVSHITS, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; AKIMOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GURSKIY, P.A., prof., retsenzent; ZAYTSEV, P.F., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LISHTVAN, L.L., inzh., retsenzent; PRUSAKOV, M.B., inzh., retsenzent; SHINKAREV, F.S., inzh., retsenzent; SHUL'PENKOV, V.M., inzh., retsenzent; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Design and planning of railroads] Proektirovanie zheleznykh dorog. [By] A.V.Gorinov i dr. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 308 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gorinov).
(Railroad engineering)

IOANNISYAN, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KANTOR, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Selecting the train weight in the planning of new railroads with a.c. electric traction. Trudy MIIT no.158:32-78 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Railroad engineering)
(Electric railroads)

KANTOR, I.I.; DEMBO, A.R.; ZAV'YALOV, B.A.

Conference on scientific problems of the development of transportation in the U.S.S.R. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp. no.5:659-664 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KANTOR, I.I., [redacted], tekhn.nauk

Effect of [redacted]teristics of locomotives and railroad cars on norms for designing the profile of railroads. Transp. stroi. 13 no.7:52-56 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Railroads—Design and construction)

IOANNISYAN, Ashot Isayevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. Prinimali uchastiye: VERTSMAN, G.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; MURASHKIN, I.N., inzh.; KANTOR, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk red.

[Surveying, design and planning of railroads] Izyskaniia i proektirovanie zheleznykh dorog. 3., perer. izd. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 411 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Ioannisyan).

GORINOV, A.V., prof.; KANTOR, I.I., kand. tekhn. n.k.;
LEBHTVAN, I.L., inzh.

Reviews and bibliography. Transp. stroi. 15 no.11:76-77
N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gorinov).

KANTOR, I.L.

Classification of irreducible transitive differential groups.
Doki. AN SSSR 158 no.6:1271-1274 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Ussuriyskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
Predstavlena akademikom I.G. Petrovskim.

EYGENSON, A.S.; IVCHENKO, Ye.G.; KANTOR, I.L.; KOSAREVA, L.A.; SEYAST'YANOVA, O.V.

New refining methods for high sulfur-bearing crudes of Bashkiria.
Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:3-18 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Bashkiria--Petroleum--Refining)

KANTOR, I.L.

A class of solvable Lie algebras and groups. Dokl. na nauch. konf. 1 no.3:72-76 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Lie algebras) (Groups, Theory of)

DOBRYAKOV, L.D.; KANTOR, I.L.

Chebyshev's problem of uniform approximation for a finite system of incompatible linear equations. Dokl. na nauch. konf. 1 no.3:46-49 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Linear equations)

KANTOR, I.L.

Generalization of reductive homogeneous spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.6:1268-1270 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ussuriyskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
Predstavleno akademikom I.G.Petrovskim.

DOBRYAKOV, I.M.; KANTOR, L.I.

Solution of a system of inconsistent linear equations in the Chebyshev sense. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.1:237-240 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

KANTOR, Istvan

The largest boiler combine of socialist countries. Mezogazd techn 4 no.1:13-14 '64.

KANTOR, Istvan

A very simple, completely mechanized American-designed incubator operating on batteries. Mezogazd techn 4 no.6: 23 '64.

KANTOR, JAN

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
Mineralogical and Geological Chemistry

(4)

Sedimentary iron ores in the Werfen layers of the Zips-Gömör ore deposits. Ján Ilavský, Oto Fusán, and Ján Kantor (Slovensk. ústred. ústav geol., Bratislava, Slovakia). *Geol. Sborník* 3, 135–61(1952)(German summary).—Hematite, assocd. with pyrite, quartz, and an Fe chlorite, occurs disseminated in shale. Chem. analyses of 2 ores are given.
Michael Fleischer

EH
Sept 16, 1954

KANTOR, JAN

CZECH

Tungsten in the stibnite deposits of Štiavka Baňa, southwest of Mníšek and Hnilčoin. Ján Kantor (Geol. Ústav Slovakia, Bratislava). *Geol. Sborník* 4, 81-110(1953) (German summary).—Ferberite and scheelite were found in stibnite-bearing quartz veins cutting graphitic schists. Assocd. minerals included ankerite, pyrite, rare chalcopyrite, and Au. From a study of the liquid inclusions in the quartz, the temp. of formation was 120 to 260°. Analysis of ferberite gave WO_3 76.79, FeO 22.60, MnO 0.46, CaO 0.22, sum 100.07%. Michael Fleischer

KANTOR, JAN

Czechoslovakia/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18932.

Author : Ján Kantor.
Inst :
Title : Deweylite From Sedlice.

Orig Pub : Geol. Práce. SAV, Zprávy, 1954 (1955), No 2, 16-28.

Abstract : Ultrabasic eruptive rocks of the Lower Triassic age are outcropping at the north-eastern end of the Spishko-Gemerskiy ore-bearing range near the Sedlice settlement from under Paleogenic flysch deposits. These rocks are feebly serpentinized and contain little streaks of the mineral deweylite. The chemical composition of the white and green varieties of this mineral are (respectively, in %): SiO_2 41.08; 41.54; MgO 39.68; 39.79; CaO 0.58; 0.50; FeO 1.84; 1.87; Al_2O_3 0.41; 0.52; Fe_2O_3 0.84; 1.82; H_2O^+ 15.08; 12.95; H_2O^- 0.60; 0.68; total 100.11; 99.67. The

Card 1/2

KONTOR, Jan

CZECH

Mineragraphic observations on the "Altbota" sulfide deposits in Bystry Potok. Otto Fusán and Ján Kantor (Geol. Inst. Slovakia, Bratislava). Geol. Sborník 4, 671-84 (in German, 671-84) 1053 (Pub. 1951).—A detailed microscopic study with 20 photomicrographs. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and galena occur with minor arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, cassiterite, marcasite, tetrahedrite, and Au. The so-called "mineralized S bacteria" are described in detail. The ... they are ... stage and was formed by the metamorphism ...

M. ... Fleischer

KANTOR, JAN.

GP

✓The problem of the so-called mineralized sulfur bacteria and their stratigraphic distribution. Ján Kantor (Geol. ustav Dionyz Štura, Bratislava, Czech.). *Geol. Práce* 2, 29-41(1954)(Pub. 1955)(German summary).—The so-called mineralized S bacteria were found in many sedimentary deposits of various geol. ages, including marine Algonkian sediments. K. believes that they represent recrystd. gels of inorg. origin.

Michael Fleischer

KANTOR, JAN

Diabases of the southern Slovakian Mesozoic. Ján Kántor (Geol. ustav. Dionyz Štur, Bratislava, Czech.) Geol. Práce No. 41, 77-93(1955)(German summary).— Petrographic data and chem. analyses are given for 8 spilitic diabases.
Michael Fleischer

1

KANTOR, JAN

An occurrence of huebnerite near Chyžné in the Zips-Gömör ore region. Ján Kantor (Geol. ústav Dionýza Štúra, Bratislava, Czech.). *Geol. Práce* 3, 58-78 (1955) (German summary).—Mineralization occurred in 2 stages, the paragenetic sequence in the 1st was pyrite (dominant), quartz, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, galena, and jamesonite (?); in the 2nd quartz, arsenopyrite, huebnerite, and jamesonite. Analysis of the huebnerite gave WO_3 75.50, FeO 3.90, MnO 20.78, sum 100.04%. This is compared with 27 analyses from the literature. The Mn/Fe ratio is not in itself characteristic of the temp. of formation (cf. Leutwein, *C.A.* 47, 7858*d*). X-ray powder data are given for 4 samples of huebnerite. Michael Fleischer

KANTOR, JAN

GP The marcasite mineralization at Teplička, north of Košice. Viera Kantor and Ján Kantor (Geol. Inst., Bratislava, Czech.). *Geol. Sborník* 4, 61–100(1953)(German summary).—Marcasite occurs in radiating spherulitic concretions, many resembling the so-called mineralized bacteria, in a conglomerate that contains rhyolitic tuff. Chem. analyses of 2 rocks are given. Michael Fleischer

KANTOR, J.

Diabases of the Mesozoic in southern Slovakia. p. 77.
GEOLOGICKE PRACE, Bratislava, No. 41, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

Category: Czechoslovakia

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7835 D

Author : Kantor, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Serpentinites in the Southern Portion of the Spish-Gemer Orebody

Orig Pub: Geol. Prace. SAV Zpravy, 1956, No 6, 3-40 (in Slovak with summaries in German and Russian)

Abstract: A number of isolated outcrops of serpentinized ultrabasic rocks are described. The outcrops are of two main types: (1) less metamorphosed rocks which approach in composition lherzolite and harzburgite; the olivines and pyroxenes in these rocks are almost completely substituted by bastite and chrysotile; the rocks of this type occur in mezozoic formations and are formed at shallow depths and low temperatures and pressures; (2) antigoritic serpentinites with far advanced actinolization, biotization, chlorotization, steatization, and carbonation, found in paleozoic formations; the rocks of this type were formed at great depths and at high temperatures and pressures. The results

Card : 1/2

Category: Czechoslovakia

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7835

from the chemical analysis of fifteen serpentinites, six talcs, and five actinolites are given.

Card : 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81166.

Author : Kantor J.
Inst :
Title : Geochronological Study of Monazites Found in Sediments of Otava River of the Southwestern Czechoslovakia by Employing He/UTh, He/α, Pb/UTh, and Pb/α Methods

Orig Pub: Geol. prace. Sav. Zpravy, 1957, No 11, 5-28.

Abstract: Presented are incomplete data pertaining to microscopical, chemical and radiometrical investigation of Monazites isolated with the aid of electromagnetic separation and heavy fluids. The range of U content (in 69 samples) was 3.49 - 8.89%. The content of elements in a sample utilized for the determination of its age with respect to He/ U + Th

Card : 1/2

Country	: CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category	: Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry D
Ab. Jour	: Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15000
Author	: Kantor, J.
Institut.	: Slovakian Academy of Sciences
Title	: Spiš Mine
Orig Pub.	: Geol. prace. SAV, 1957, No 46, 143-144
Abstract	: A deposit of Sb ores, with associated scheelite and wolframite, is briefly described. The chemical composition of the wolframite (ferberite) is given.-- G. Vorob'yev

Card: 1/1

D - 2

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category : Forestry. Forest Cultures.

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24730

Author : Kantor, J.
Inst :
Title : Certain Results of the Practice of a Circular Nursery in a Contemporary Forest Enterprise in Brno.
Orig Pub : Lesn. prace, 1958, 37, No. 7, 292-296

Abstract : A nursery was established in 1952 in a pine-beech plantation on clayey soil of average acidity with a mixture of spruce, oak and a few other species. In a section of the forest on the northwestern incline, a ring having a radius of 24.6 m from the border of the wood-stand's curtain (diameter, 16 m) was left untouched in the circle's center. The producing

Card : 1/3

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category : Forestry. Forest Cultures, K

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24730

Author :
Inst :
Title :

Orig Pub :

Abstract : nursery area consisted of about 0.33 hectares. The agricultural-engineering planting of the pine, larch, spruce and alder in the spring of 1954 is described in detail. Successful sprouts were obtained in 14-21 days. The stock yield (2-year seedlings) consisted of 2.25 million pieces per one acre for the pine; 1.13, for the larch; 0.43, for the alder, and 2.2, for the spruce. A high earning capacity of the

Card : 2/3

Abstract : nursery, its productive effectiveness and wide possibilities of the mechanization of labor vis-a-vis the nursery of angular configuration are noted. -- G. M. Kulakov.

Card : 3/3

KANTON, J.

"The age of certain granites and pegmatites of the Zlutice-Telpa crystalline rocks determined by the argon-kali method".

GEOLOGICKE PRACE; ZPRAVY, (Slovenska akademia vied, Geologicky ustav Dionysa Stura) Bratislave, Czechoslovakia, No. 15, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.

KANTOR, J.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Vol. 63, no. 3, 1958

Kantor, J. Geochronologiv studies of the Monazites from the alluvium of the Otavia River in South-eastern Bohemia by means of the He/UTh, He/α, Pb/UTh, and Pb/ methods. P. 5

Monthly Index of East European Accesions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 1959.

KANTOR, J. ; KALMAN, D.

Remark on the article "Effect of the New Unedged Broadleaf Sawn-Wood Standard on the Economy of Production"; also, answer to the remark by F. Rez. p. 135.

SZABVANYUGYI KOZLEMENYEK. (Magyar Szabvanyugui Hivatal) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

KANTOR, JOSEF.

Lesy noveho Bulharska. [Vyd. 1.] Praha, Statni zemedelske nakl., 1955.
79 p. (Vzory naseho zemedelstvi) [Forests of the new Bulgaria. 1st ed.]
DA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KANTOR, J.

Effect of the depth and the time of planting on the number and height of fir and larch seedlings. p. 61.

No. 2, 1955
SBORNIK RADA C: SPISY FAKULTY LESNICKE
Brno, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

KANTOR, J.

Generative hybridization of the birch. p. 236.
SBORNIK. RADA C: SPISY FAKULTY LESNICKE. Brno.
No. 4, 1955.

SOURCE: EEAL - LC Vol. 5 No. 10 Oct. 1956

KANTOR, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Forestry - Forest Cultures. K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol, No 4, 1958, 15410

Author : J. Kantor
Inst :
Title : The Rowan-Tree (Sorbus aucuparia L.), Its (Forestry) Significance and the Cultivation of Its Planted Material.
(Ryabina obyknovennaya (Sorbus aucuparia L.), ee (Lesovodstvennoye) znacheniye i vyrashchivaniye posadochnogo materiala).

Orig Pub : Sbor. Vysole skoly zemed. a Lesn. fak. Brne, 1956, C, No 3, 15, 47-66

Abstract : The results of forest cultivation experiments are presented which were conducted 1953-1955 with the rowan tree in Poland. One elucidates the peculiarities of fruit bearing, the quantitative indicators of the harvest of seeds, the harvest times, storage and the

Card 1/2

KANTOR, J.

KANTOR, J. Birch hybdridization. p. 499.

Vol. 29, No. 7/8, Aug. 1956.
SBORNIK. RADA LESNICTVI
AGRICULTURE
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

KANTOR, J.

The service tree Sorbus aucuparia L.; its importance and the cultivation of seedlings. p. 47. (SBORNIK. RADA C: SPISY FAKULTY LESNICKE, No. 3, 1956, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Forestry. Forest Economy K-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58380

Author : Kantor, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : A New Trend in the Development of Our (Czechoslovakian) Forest Economy

Orig Pub: Socialist. zemed., 1956, 6, No 20, 1217-1221

Abstract: The development of the enterprise of forest seed and the introduction of selective economy (in Czechoslovakia) are indicated as the distinguishing features of the new trend. The necessity to replace the single crop system, particularly of the firs, still considered as the principla genera, is stressed. The technical methods of the new

Card 1/2

KANTOR, J.

"Crossbreeding of birch within the same species and between different species."

VESTNIK. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 7/8, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Unclassified.

KANTOR, JOSEF

Slechteni lesnich drevin, se zaklady genetiky, (Vyd. 1).

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1958, 140p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Unclassified.

KANTOR, J.

SBORNIK. RADA L.SNICTVI

Affect of germination, various damages of sprouts, and weight of seeds on the development of chestnut seedings. p. 347.

Praha, Czechoslovakia; Vol. 5, No. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession Index (EEAI),Library of Congress. Vol. 8, No. 7, July, 1959

Unclas

KANTOR, J.; KALMAN, D.

"Remark on the article 'The effect of the New Unedged Broadleaf Swan-Wood Standard on the Economy of Production '." p. 108.

FAIPAR. (Faipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet). Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 9, No. 4, Apr. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessio s (EEAI), LC , Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959
Uncla.

KANTOR, K.

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d

Disintegration of a heavy, unstable particle in a Wilson cloud chamber. (?) Ervin Fenyves, Tibor Gémesy, and Károly Kántor (Magyar Tudományos Akad. Központi Fiz. Kutató Intézete, Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar Tudományos Akad. Központi Fiz. Kutató Intézetének Közleményei* 4, 277–8 (1956).—The penetrating showers of cosmic radiation were investigated with the aid of a Wilson chamber (diam. 30 cm., depth of the radiation 8 cm., 7 Pb plates each 6-mm. thick). One particle with nearly min. ionization entered at the height of the 4th plate, penetrated the next plate without any dispersion, and originated a nuclear reaction in the 6th plate. The mass of this particle was about 2400 m_e; the magnitude of its lifetime was 10^{-10} sec. The phenomenon was probably the disintegration of a filled hyperon.

K. Rózsa